

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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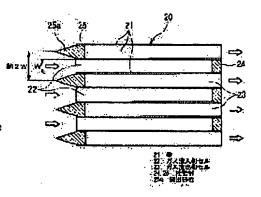
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(54) EXHAUST EMISSION PURIFIER

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED. To hardly deposit a particulate matter PM included in exhaust gas on the foremost face side in the flow direction and to prevent reduction in a passage area on the foremost face side even if the particulate matter is deposited. SOLUTION: In a plug part 25 formed by plugging the front end side of a gas outflow side cell 23 around a gas inflow side cell 22 of a DPF(diesel particulate filter), a projection part 25a protrudes from the end face of the gas outflow side cell 23 while tapering off toward the upstream side. In this way, even if the particulate matter is deposited in the projection part 25a in the plug part 25, reduction in an area beyond the passage area of the gas inflow side cell 22 on the its downstream side is hardly caused, so that a sudden increase of a pressure loss due to deposit of the particulate matter in the DPF 20 can be prevented. Exhaust gas can be smoothly let flow into the gas inflow side cell 22 by straightening action by the projection part 25a in the plug part 25. and consequently, a tendency to deposit the PM on the foremost face side of the gas inflow side cell 2 can be corrected.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] ****** which has two or more paths which it is surrounded by the flow direction of exhaust gas with a grid-like wall, and a back end and tip side is ****(ed) by turns in the exhaust emission control device using porous ceramics, and are made into a gas inflow and effluence-of-gas side, and **** the tip side of the path by the side of said effluence of gas is an exhaust emission control device characterized by forming at least the lobe which projects in the configuration which becomes thin toward the upstream from the end face of the path by the side of said effluence of gas.

[Claim 2] Said lobe is an exhaust emission control device according to claim 1 characterized by forming in the wire extension from which plurality differs.

[Claim 3] Said wall and said lobe are an exhaust emission control device according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by supporting an oxidation catalyst.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the exhaust emission control device which carries out uptake of the particle matter (it is described as "PM" below Particulate Matter;) contained in exhaust gas. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, uptake of the PM contained in exhaust gas is once carried out using porous ceramics called cordierite (2MgO, 2aluminum2 O3, and 5SiO2), and the exhaust emission control device which is made to purify PM deposited by after [this] heater playback, catalytic reaction, etc., and aims at recovery is known. It consists of Wall flow type filter structure of having a porosity thin wall, as this concrete thing, and there are some which were applied to the diesel particulate filter (it is only described as "DPF" below Diesel Particulate Filter;) with which a Diesel engine's flueway was equipped.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the way, in present DPF, when superfluous PM is discharged in exhaust gas, there is a phenomenon of being easy to deposit PM on the forefront side of the flow direction of the exhaust gas of DPF. For this reason, when the path area by the side of the forefront side of the path surrounded with the grid-like wall called the cel of the flow direction of the exhaust gas of DPF was extracted by deposition of PM, the pressure loss (pressure loss) increased rapidly and there was fault of causing the fall of an engine output, in the Diesel engine connected to the upstream of DPF.

[0004] Then, this invention was made in order to solve this fault, and it is offering the technical problem the exhaust emission control device from which the path area by the side of a forefront side is not extracted even if it is hard to deposit PM contained in exhaust gas and it accumulates on the forefront side side of a flow direction.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] According to the exhaust emission control device of claim 1, at least the lobe which projects in the configuration which becomes thin toward the upstream from the end face of an effluence-of-gas side cel is formed in ***** which **** the tip side of the effluence-of-gas side cel around a gas inflow side cel (path). Since it is hard to become narrower than the path area of the gas inflow side cel of the downstream by this even if PM (particle matter) accumulates at least on the lobe of ******, the rapid increment in the pressure loss by deposition of PM is prevented. Moreover, since exhaust gas becomes that it is easy to flow in a gas inflow side cel smoothly, the inclination which PM deposits on the forefront side side of the gas inflow side cel 22 is corrected.

[0006] In the exhaust emission control device of claim 2, at least the lobe is formed in the wire extension from which plurality differs, since the tip distance can extend, the rectification effectiveness increases, and the effectiveness that deposition of PM by the side of the forefront side close attendants of a gas inflow side cel can be lessened more is acquired.

[0007] In the exhaust emission control device of claim 3, the oxidation catalyst is supported by at least the wall and the lobe, PM deposited using the catalytic reaction is purified good, and recovery is achieved.
[0008]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained based on an example.

[0009] Drawing 1 is the outline block diagram showing wearing to the Diesel engine of DPF with a catalyst

http://www4.ipdl.ncipi.go.jp/cgi-bin/tran_web_cgi_ejje

(Diesel Particulate Filter) with which the exhaust emission control device concerning one example of the gestalt of operation of this invention was applied.

[0010] In <u>drawing 1</u>, 10 is a Diesel engine, it passes through the inhalation-of-air path 11, mixed compression is carried out with the fuel injected from the injector (illustration abbreviation) corresponding to each gas column of Diesel engine 10, and the air inhaled from the air cleaner (illustration abbreviation) of the upstream burns to predetermined timing. And after the exhaust gas after combustion passes DPF20 with which was held in the container and it was equipped in the middle of flueway 12, it is discharged in atmospheric air.

[0011] Next, the structure of DPF20 is explained with reference to <u>drawing 2</u> and <u>drawing 3</u>. The perspective view showing the appearance as which <u>drawing 2</u> regarded DPF20 from the exhaust gas inflow side here, and <u>drawing 3</u> are the expanded sectional views along the flow direction of the exhaust gas of DPF20 of <u>drawing 2</u> R> 2.

[0012] As shown in drawing 2 and drawing 3, DPF20 is the so-called monolithic catalyst converter, and is formed in the shape of an approximate circle column in the integral construction which makes support cordierite (Cordierite) as porous ceramics with which the active ingredient with a catalysis was supported.
[0013] This DPF20 consists of Wall flow type filter structure of having ****** 25 which ****** the tip of two or more gas inflow side cels (path) 22 surrounded by the flow direction of exhaust gas with the grid-like porosity thin wall (it is only hereafter described as a "wall") 21, and these walls 21 and the effluence-of-gas side cel 23, and the ****** 24 which ****** the back end of the gas inflow side cel 22 and the effluence-of-gas side cel 23.

[0014] Here, ****** 24 which ****** the back end of the gas inflow side cel 22 of DPF20 is only for preventing effluence of gas. On the other hand, 25a is further formed in ****** 25 which ****** the tip of the effluence-of-gas side cel 23 of DPF20, and prevents a gas inflow at least for the lobe. At least this lobe is projected in the configuration to which 25a becomes thinner than ****** 25 toward the upstream from the end face of the effluence-of-gas side cel 23.

[0015] Thereby, to the width of face W of the wall 21 of the gas inflow side cel 22 of DPF20, the width of face for a point of 25a is set to about 2 W, and at least a lobe becomes the same with having extended opening area. Therefore, even if it compares and PM deposits at least the lobe of ****** 25 on 25a, it can be made hard to become narrower than the path area of the gas inflow side cel 22 of the downstream. For this reason, it can prevent that the pressure loss by deposition of PM of DPF20 increases rapidly.

[0016] Moreover, the rectification effectiveness of the flow of exhaust gas that at least the lobe of ****** 25 lessens deposition of PM in near the forefront side side (entrance side) of the gas inflow side cel 22 from 25a is also expectable with above-mentioned structure. That is, compared with the case to the gas inflow side cel 22 of exhaust gas where the tip of the effluence-of-gas side cel 23 is ******(ed) evenly, it is effective in losing the stagnation by the side of the forefront side close attendants of the gas inflow side cel 22 in the case of an inflow. Therefore, also when PM more superfluous than a Diesel engine is discharged, exhaust gas becomes that it is easy to flow in the gas inflow side cel 22 smoothly. For this reason, the inclination which PM deposits on the side near ******* 25 of the effluence-of-gas side cel 23 (i.e., the forefront side of the gas inflow side cel 22) is correctable.

[0017] Thus, the exhaust emission control device of this example is DPF (diesel particulate filter)20 which used porous ceramics. It has two or more gas inflow side cels (path) 22 which it is surrounded by the flow direction of exhaust gas with the grid-like wall 21, and a back end and tip side is ****(ed) by ****** 24 and 25 by turns, and are made into a gas inflow and effluence-of-gas side, and the effluence-of-gas side cel 23. At least the lobe which projects in the configuration to which ***** 25 which **** the tip side of the effluence-of-gas side cel 23 becomes thin toward the upstream from the end face of the effluence-of-gas side cel 23 forms 25a. Moreover, 25a supports an oxidation catalyst at least for the wall 21 and lobe of DPF20.

[0018] That is, 25a is formed in ****** 25 which **** the tip side of the effluence-of-gas side cel 23 around the gas inflow side cel 22 at least for the lobe which projects in the configuration which becomes thin toward the upstream from the end face of the effluence-of-gas side cel 23. Since it is hard to become narrower than the path area of the gas inflow side cel 22 of the downstream by this even if PM deposits at least the lobe of ****** 25 on 25a, the rapid increment in the pressure loss by deposition of PM of DPF20 can be prevented. Moreover, since exhaust gas becomes being easy to flow in the gas inflow side cel 22 by the rectification by 25a smoothly at least as for the lobe of ****** 25, the inclination which PM deposits on the forefront side side of the gas

inflow side cel 22 is correcta. And PM which DPF20 deposited using the catalytic reaction of the oxidation catalyst with which at least the wall 21 and the lobe were supported by 25a will be purified good, and recovery will be achieved.

[0019] Next, at least the lobe of ****** 25 of <u>drawing 3</u> is explained with reference to DPF20' of <u>drawing 4</u> about the modification of 25a. In addition, about what consists of the same above-mentioned configuration or same above-mentioned considerable part as an example, the same sign and the same notation are attached among drawing, and the detailed explanation is omitted.

[0020] At least the lobe of ****** 25 by the side of the tip of the effluence-of-gas side cel 23 of DPF20 shown in drawing 3 is formed at 25a with the dimension with the same wire extension from the end face of the effluence-of-gas side cel 23 to the upstream. On the other hand, the tip side of the effluence-of-gas side cel 23 is **** suggestion ****** at ****** 26 and 27 in which at least the lobe in which the wire extension from the end face of the effluence-of-gas side cel 23 to the upstream differs from X and Y formed 26a and 27a in DPF20' shown in drawing 4.

[0021] Thereby, in DPF20' shown in drawing 4, at least the lobe of ****** 27 by which at least the lobe of ****** 26 of the effluence-of-gas side cel 23 adjoins 26a can be extended from DPF20 which shows the distance between tips with 27a to drawing 3. For this reason, it can prevent that the pressure loss by deposition of PM by the side of the forefront side of the gas inflow side cel 22 of DPF20' increases rapidly. Moreover, in DPF20', the rectification effectiveness of the flow of exhaust gas that at least the lobe of ****** 26 and 27 lessens deposition of PM from 26a and 27a to the forefront side close-attendants side of the gas inflow side cel 22 increases, and the inclination which PM deposits on 26 or about 27 ****** of the effluence-of-gas side cel 23 can be corrected.

[0022] Thus, the exhaust emission control device of this modification is DPF20' which used porous ceramics. It has two or more gas inflow side cels (path) 22 which it is surrounded by the flow direction of exhaust gas with the grid-like wall 21, and a back end and tip side is ****(ed) by ****** 24, 26, and 27 by turns, and are made into a gas inflow and effluence-of-gas side, and the effluence-of-gas side cel 23. At least the lobe which projects in the configuration to which ***** 26 and 27 which **** the tip side of the effluence-of-gas side cel 23 becomes thin toward the upstream from the end face of the effluence-of-gas side cel 23 forms 26a and 27a. Moreover, at least these lobes form 26a and 27a by two different wire extensions (plurality) X and Y. And 26a and 27a support an oxidation catalyst at least for the wall 21 and lobe of DPF20'.

[0023] That is, 26a and 27a are formed in ****** 26 and 27 which **** the tip side of the effluence-of-gas side cel 23 around the gas inflow side cel 22 at least for the lobe which projects in the configuration which becomes thin toward the upstream from the end face of the effluence-of-gas side cel 23. Since it is hard to become narrower than the path area of the gas inflow side cel 22 of the downstream by this even if PM deposits at least the lobe of ****** 26 and 27 on 26a and 27a, the rapid increment in the pressure loss by deposition of PM of DPF20' can be prevented. Moreover, since exhaust gas becomes being easy to flow in the gas inflow side cel 22 by the rectification by 26a and 27a smoothly at least as for the lobe of ****** 26 and 27, the inclination which PM deposits on the forefront side side of the gas inflow side cel 22 is correctable. And since tip distance has extended at least the lobe of ****** 26 and 27 by 26a and 27a, the rectification effectiveness increases, and deposition of PM by the side of the forefront side close attendants of the gas inflow side cel 22 can be lessened more. Furthermore, PM which DPF20' deposited using the catalytic reaction of the oxidation catalyst with which at least the wall 21 and the lobe were supported by 25a will be purified good, and recovery will be achieved.

[0024] By the way, although the tip of 25a, 26a, and 27a sharpens and at least the lobe of ****** 25, 26, and 27 is formed in the above-mentioned example and the modification, when carrying out this invention, it may not be limited to this, and the tip of 25a, 26a, and 27a should be just as thinner as a lobe than effluence-of-gas cel 23 part, and you may be the tip configuration which has a radius of circle. Moreover, although at least the lobe of ****** 25, 26, and 27 is doubled with the wall 21 of the shape of a grid of the effluence-of-gas side cel 23 and is formed in the square drill configuration by 25a, 26a, and 27a, a tip side can also be formed in the shape of a cone etc.

[0025] And although it projects to all ****** 25, 26, and 27 of the effluence-of-gas side cel 23 and Parts 25a, 26a, and 27a are formed in the above-mentioned example and the modification, when carrying out this invention, it is not limited to this and the effectiveness can be alternatively acquired also one jump and by

forming suitably. Moreover, Least a lobe does not necessarily have to make keen the protrusion configuration of 25a, 26a, and 27a.

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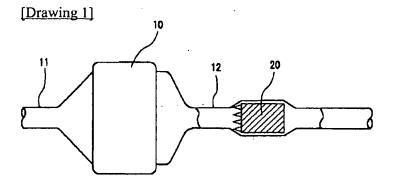
20 DPF(排気浄化装置)

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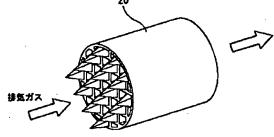
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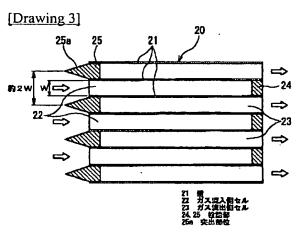
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DRAWINGS

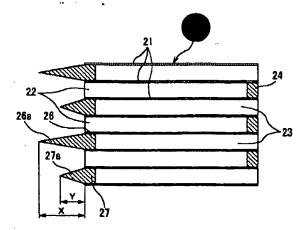


[Drawing 2]





[Drawing 4]



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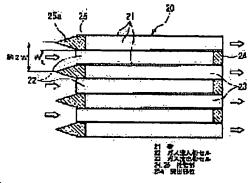
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(54) EXHAUST EMISSION PURIFIER

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To hardly deposit a particulate matter PM included in exhaust gas on the foremost face side in the flow direction and to prevent reduction in a passage area on the foremost face side even if the particulate matter is deposited.

SOLUTION: In a plug part 25 formed by plugging the front end side of a gas outflow side cell 23 around a gas inflow side cell 22 of a DPF(diesel particulate filter), a projection part 25a protrudes from the end face of the gas outflow side cell 23 while tapering off toward the upstream side. In this way, even if the particulate matter is deposited in the projection part 25a in the plug part 25, reduction in an area beyond the passage area of the gas inflow side cell 22 on the its downstream side is hardly caused, so that a sudden increase of a pressure loss due to deposit of the particulate matter in the DPF 20 can be prevented. Exhaust gas can be smoothly let flow into the gas inflow side cell 22 by straightening action by the projection part 25a in the plug part 25, and consequently, a tendency to deposit the PM on the foremost face side of the gas inflow side cell 2 can be corrected.



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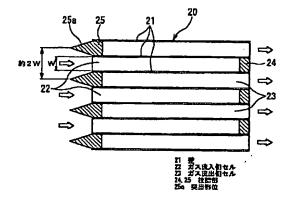
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(54) 【発明の名称】 排気浄化装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】 排気ガス中に含まれるPM (微粒子物質) が流れ方向の最前面側に堆積し難く、また、堆積しても最前面側の通路面積が絞られないこと。

【解決手段】 DPF(ディーゼル・パティキュレート・フィルタ)のガス流入側セル22の周囲のガス流出側セル23の先端側を栓詰する栓詰部25には、ガス流出側セル23の端面より上流側に向かって細くなる形状にて突出する突出部位25aが形成されている。これにより、栓詰部25の突出部位25aにPMが堆積したとしても、その下流側のガス流入側セル22の通路面積より狭くなり難いため、DPF20のPMの堆積による圧損の急敵な増加を防止することができる。また、栓詰部25の突出部位25aによる整流作用により排気ガスがガス流入側セル22内にスムースに流入され易くなるため、ガス流入側セル22の最前面側にPMが堆積する傾向を是正することができる。



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 多孔質セラミックスを用いた排気浄化装 置において、

排気ガスの流れ方向に格子状の壁にて囲まれ、後端側及 び先端側を交互に栓詰しガス流入側及びガス流出側とす る複数の通路を有し、

前記ガス流出側の通路の先端側を栓詰する栓詰部は、前 記ガス流出側の通路の端面より上流側に向かって細くな る形状にて突出する突出部位を形成することを特徴とす る排気浄化装置。

【請求項2】 前配突出部位は、複数の異なる突出長さ にて形成するととを特徴とする請求項」に記載の排気浄 化装置。

【請求項3】 前記壁及び前記突出部位は、酸化触媒を 担持することを特徴とする請求項1または請求項2に記 載の排気浄化装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、排気ガス中に含ま れる微粒子物質(Particulate Matter:以下、「PM」 20 例に基づいて説明する。 と記す)を捕集する排気浄化装置に関するものである。 [0002]

【従来の技術】従来、コージェライト(2MgO・2A 1、〇、・5 S i O、) という多孔質セラミックスを用 い、排気ガス中に含まれるPMを一旦捕集し、とののち ヒータ再生や触媒反応等によって堆積したPMを浄化さ せ回復を図る排気浄化装置が知られている。との具体的 なものとしては、多孔質薄壁を有するウォールフロータ イプのフィルタ構造からなり、ディーゼル機関の排気通 路に装着されたディーゼル・パティキュレート・フィル 30 タ(Diesel Particulate Filter;以下、単に「DPF」 と記す〉に応用したものがある。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところで、現状のDP Fにおいては、排気ガス中に過剰なPMが排出されたと きには、DPFの排気ガスの流れ方向の最前面側にPM が堆積し易いという現象がある。とのため、DPFの排 気ガスの流れ方向のセルと称する格子状の壁にて囲まれ た通路の最前面側における通路面積が、PMの堆積によ Fの上流側に接続されたディーゼル機関等では機関出力 の低下を招くという不具合があった。

【0004】そとで、この発明はかかる不具合を解決す るためになされたもので、排気ガス中に含まれるPMが 流れ方向の最前面側に堆積し難く、また、堆積しても最 前面側の通路面積が絞られるととのない排気浄化装置の 提供を課題としている。

[0005]

【課題を解決するための手段】請求項]の排気浄化装置 によれば、ガス流入側セル(通路)の周囲のガス流出側 50 【0014】ととで、DPF20のガス流入側セル22

セルの先端側を栓詰する栓詰部には、ガス流出側セルの 端面より上流側に向かって細くなる形状にて突出する突 出部位が形成されている。とれにより、栓詰部の突出部 位にPM(微粒子物質)が堆積したとしても、その下流 側のガス流入側セルの通路面積より狭くなり難いため、 PMの堆積による圧損の急激な増加が防止される。ま た、排気ガスがガス流入側セル内にスムースに流入され 易くなるため、ガス流入側セル22の最前面側にPMが 堆積する傾向が是正される。

【0008】請求項2の排気浄化装置では、突出部位が 複数の異なる突出長さにて形成されており、その先端距 離が広げられるため整流効果が増大され、ガス流入側セ ルの最前面側近傍へのPMの堆積をより少なくできると いう効果が得られる。

【0007】 間求項3の排気浄化装置では、壁及び突出 部位に酸化触媒が担持されており、その触媒反応を利用 して堆積したPMが良好に浄化され回復が図られる。 [8000]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施の形態を実施

【0009】図1は本発明の実施の形態の一実施例にか かる排気浄化装置が適用された触媒付DPF (Diesel Pa rticulate Filter)のディーゼル機関への装着を示す概 略構成図である。

【0010】図1において、10はディーゼル機関であ り、上流側のエアクリーナ(図示略)から吸入された空 気は吸気通路11を通過し、ディーゼル機関10の各気 筒に対応するインジェクタ(図示略)から噴射された燃 料と混合圧縮され所定タイミングで燃焼される。そし て、燃焼後の排気ガスは排気通路12途中に容器内に収 容され装着されたDPF20を通過したのち大気中に排 出される。

【0011】次に、DPF20の構造について、図2及 び図3を参照して説明する。ととで、図2はDPF20 を排気ガス流入側から見た外観を示す斜視図、図3は図 2のDPF20の排気ガスの流れ方向に沿う拡大断面図 である。

【0012】図2及び図3に示すように、DPF20は 所謂、モノリス触媒コンバータであり、触媒作用のある って絞られると圧損(圧力損失)が急激に増加し、DP 40 活性成分が担持された多孔質セラミックスとしてのコー ジェライト (Cordierite) を担体とする一体構造にて略 円柱状に形成されている。

> 【0013】CのDPF20は、排気ガスの流れ方向に 格子状の多孔質薄壁(以下、単に「壁」と記す)21 と、とれら壁21にて囲まれた複数のガス流入側セル (通路) 22及びガス流出側セル23と、ガス流入側セ ル22の後端を目封じする栓詰部24及びガス流出側セ ル23の先端を目封じする拴詰部25とを有するウォー ルフロータイプのフィルタ構造からなる。

の後端を目封じする栓詰部24は、単に、ガス流出を阻 止するためのものである。とれに対して、DPF20の ガス流出側セル23の先端を目封じしてガス流入を阻止 する栓詰部25には、更に、突出部位25 aが形成され ている。この突出部位25 aは、ガス流出側セル23の 端面より上流側に向かって栓詰部25よりも細くなる形 状にて突出されている。

【0015】とれにより、DPF20のガス流入側セル 22の壁21の幅Wに対して、突出部位25aの先端部 分の幅が約2 ♥となり、開口面積を広げたのと同様にな 10 る。したがって、喩え、栓詰部25の突出部位25aに PMが堆積したとしても、その下流側のガス流入側セル 22の通路面積より狭くなり難くできる。とのため、D PF20のPMの堆積による圧損が急激に増加すること を防止することができる。

【0016】また、上述の構造により、栓詰部25の突 出部位25aからガス流入側セル22の最前面側(入口 側) 近傍へのPMの堆積を少なくする排気ガスの流れの 整流効果も期待できる。つまり、排気ガスのガス流入側 セル22への流入の際、ガス流出側セル23の先端を平 20 坦に目封じした場合に比べ、ガス流入側セル22の最前 面側近傍での澱みをなくす効果がある。したがって、デ ィーゼル機関より過剰なPMが排出されたときにも、排 気ガスはガス流入側セル22内にスムースに流入され易 くなる。このため、ガス流出側セル23の栓詰部25の 近傍、即ち、ガス流入側セル22の最前面側にPMが堆 **積する傾向を是正することができる。**

【0017】とのように、本実施例の排気浄化装置は、 多孔質セラミックスを用いたDPF(ディーゼル・パテ ィキュレート・フィルタ) 20であって、排気ガスの流 30 れ方向に格子状の壁21にて囲まれ、後端側及び先端側 を交互に栓詰部24、25にて栓詰しガス流入側及びガ ス流出側とする複数のガス流入側セル(通路)22及び .ガス流出側セル23を有し、ガス流出側セル23の先端 側を栓詰する栓詰部25は、ガス流出側セル23の端面 より上流側に向かって細くなる形状にて突出する突出部 位25 aを形成するものである。また、DPF20の壁 21及び突出部位25 aが酸化触媒を担持するものであ

【0018】つまり、ガス流入側セル22の周囲のガス 40 **流出側セル23の先端側を栓詰する栓詰部25には、ガ** ス流出側セル23の端面より上流側に向かって細くなる 形状にて突出する突出部位25aが形成されている。と れにより、栓詰部25の突出部位25aにPMが堆積し たとしても、その下流側のガス流入側セル22の通路面 **积より狭くなり難いため、DPF20のPMの堆積によ** る圧損の急激な増加を防止することができる。また、栓 詰部25の突出部位25aによる整流作用により排気ガ スがガス流入側セル22内にスムースに流入され易くな るため、ガス逸入側セル22の最前面側にPMが堆積す 50 め、DPF20′のPMの堆積による圧損の急激な増加

る傾向を是正することができる。そして、DPF20は 壁21及び突出部位25aに担持された酸化触媒の触媒 反応を利用して、堆積した PMが良好に浄化され同復が 図られることとなる。

【0019】次に、図3の栓詰部25の突出部位25a の変形例について、図4のDPF20′を参照して説明 する。なお、図中、上述の実施例と同様の構成または相 当部分からなるものについては同一符号及び同一記号を 付し、その詳細な説明を省略する。

【0020】図3に示すDPF20のガス流出側セル2 3の先端側の栓詰部25の突出部位25aでは、ガス流 出側セル23の端面から上流側への突出長さが同じ寸法 にて形成されている。これに対して、図4に示すDPF 20′では、ガス流出側セル23の端面から上流側への 突出長さがX、Yと異なる突出部位26a、27aを形 成した栓詰部26、27にてガス流出側セル23の先端 側が目封じされている。

【0021】 これにより、図4に示すDPF20′で は、ガス流出側セル23の栓詰部26の突出部位26a と隣接する栓詰部27の突出部位27aとの先端間の距 離を、図3に示すDPF20より広げることができる。 とのため、DPF20'のガス流入側セル22の最前面 側へのPMの堆積による圧損が急激に増加することを防 止することができる。また、DPF20′では、栓詰部 26.27の突出部位26a.27aからガス流入側セ ル22の最前面側近傍へのPMの堆積を少なくする排気 ガスの流れの整流効果が増大され、ガス流出側セル23 の栓詰部26,27近傍にPMが堆積する傾向を是正す るととができる。

【0022】とのように、本変形例の排気浄化装置は、 多孔質セラミックスを用いたDPF20′であって、排 気ガスの流れ方向に格子状の壁21にて囲まれ、後端側 及び先端側を交互に栓詰部24、26、27にて栓詰し ガス流入側及びガス流出側とする複数のガス流入側セル (通路) 22及びガス流出側セル23を有し、ガス流出 側セル23の先端側を栓詰する栓詰部26,27は、ガ ス流出側セル23の端面より上流側に向かって細くなる 形状にて突出する突出部位26a.27aを形成するも のである。また、これら突出部位26a,27aを2つ (複数)の異なる突出長さX、Yにて形成するものであ る。そして、DPF20′の壁21及び突出部位26 a, 27aが酸化触媒を担持するものである。

【0023】つまり、ガス流入側セル22の周囲のガス 流出側セル23の先端側を栓詰する栓詰部26,27に は、ガス流出側セル23の端面より上流側に向かって細 くなる形状にて突出する突出部位26a,27aが形成 されている。とれにより、栓詰部26、27の突出部位 26a, 27aにPMが堆積したとしても、その下流側 のガス流入側セル22の通路面積より狭くなり難いた

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を防止することができる。また、栓詰部26,27の突 * 出部位26 a,27 aによる整流作用により排気ガスがガス流入側セル22内にスムースに流入され易くなるため、ガス流入側セル22の最前面側にPMが堆積する傾向を是正することができる。そして、栓詰部26,27の突出部位26 a,27 aでは先端距離が広げられているため整流効果が増大され、ガス流入側セル22の最前面側近傍へのPMの堆積をより少なくすることができる。更に、DPF20′は壁21及び突出部位25 aに担持された酸化触媒の触媒反応を利用して、堆積したP 10 Mが良好に浄化され回復が図られることとなる。

【0024】ところで、上記実施例及び変形例では、栓 詰部25,26,27の突出部位25a,26a,27 aの先端が尖って形成されているが、本発明を実施する 場合には、これに限定されるものではなく、突出部位2 5a,26a,27aの先端がガス流出セル23部分よりも細ければよく、丸みを有する先端形状であってもよい。また、栓詰部25,26,27の突出部位25a, 26a,27aでは、ガス流出側セル23の格子状の壁 21に合わせ四角錐形状にて形成されているが、先端側20 を円錐状等に形成することもできる。

【0025】そして、上記実施例及び変形例では、ガス 流出側セル23の栓詰部25,26,27の全てに対し て突出部位25a,26a,27aが形成されている * *が、本発明を実施する場合には、これに限定されるものではなく、1つ飛びや選択的に適宜、形成することによっても、その効果を得ることができる。また、突出部位25a,26a,27aの突出形状を必ずしも鋭角的にする必要もない。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 図1は本発明の実施の形態の一実施例にかかる排気浄化装置及びその製造方法が適用された触媒付DPFのディーゼル機関への装着を示す概略構成図である

【図2】 図2は図1のDPFの外観を示す斜視図である。

【図3】 図3は図2のDPFの排気ガスの流れ方向に沿う断面図である。

【図4】 図4は図3のDPFの栓詰部における突出部位の変形例を示す断面図である。

【符号の説明】

20 (触媒付) DPF (排気浄化装置)

21 壁

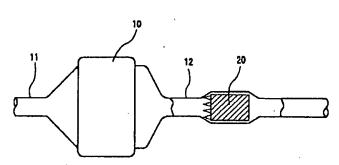
22 ガス流入側セル

23 ガス流出側セル

24, 25 栓詰部

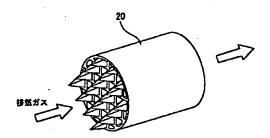
25a 突出部位

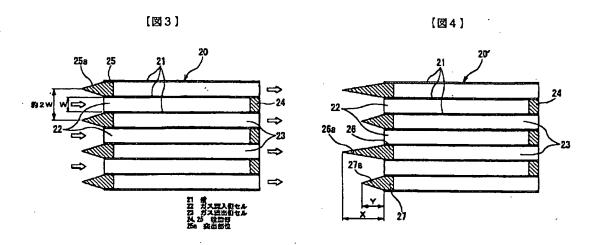
【図1】



20 DPF(排风净化装置)

[図2]





フロントページの続き

F ターム(参考) 3G090 AA02 AA03 BA01 EA01 4D048 AA14 AB01 BB02 CC12 CD05 4D058 JA32 JA37 JB06 MA44 QA01 QA17 SA08